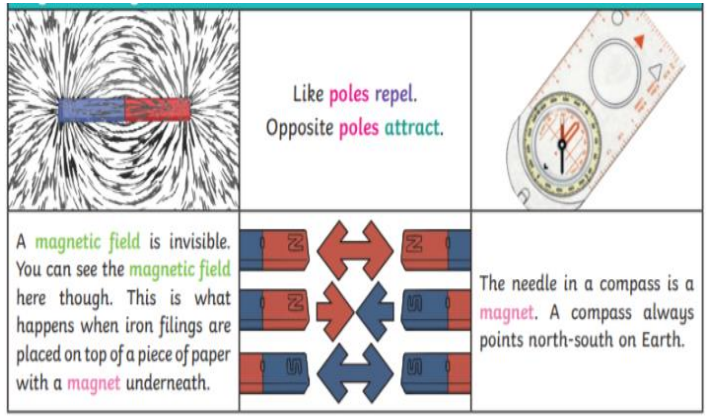
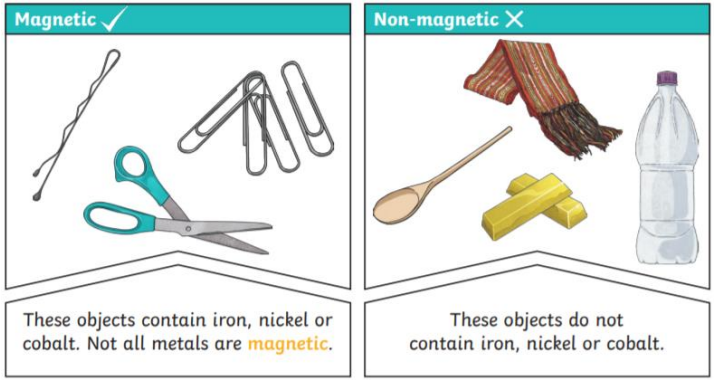
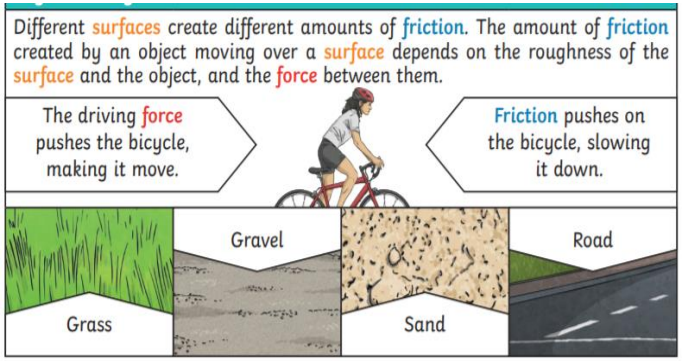
Key Information	
Forces	Forces will change the motion of the object, they will either make it start to move, speed it up, slow it down, or even make it stop
Friction	Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. The amount of friction created by an object moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object, and the force between them.
Magnetic materials	Most common magnetic materials are iron, nickel, cobalt and their various alloys.
Bar Magnets	Generally the weakest magnets as their poles have the smallest area. – Used for refrigerator magnets and compasses.
Horseshoe Magnets	Bar magnets bent into a U shape. – Pointing the poles in the same direction, and reducing the space between the poles, creates a stronger magnetic field. – Used in construction and engineering to pick up and move large pieces of heavy metal.
Poles	North and south poles can be found at different ends of a magnet

Key Diagrams







Vocabulary	
Force	A push or pull on an object which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape.
Magnet	A magnet is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic field. Magnets have at least one north pole and one south pole.
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is magnetic force, which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet
Attract	To pull towards. Opposite of repel.
Repel	To push away. Opposite of attract.
Friction	The force of motion when one object rubs against another. Friction causes objects to slow down.
Material	What an object is made from.
Surface	The top layer of something.